## IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

LYNN HARRIS

Petitioner

CIV,ACT,NO, 06-786 \* \* \* ٧.

Thomas Carroll, Warden Respondents

### PETITIONERS TRAVERSE TO ANSWER

### Custody

Petitioner aggress that he is in custody as stated on page 2, of the answer. Petitioner claims that he is not lawfully in custody because of the violations of his rights under the V.S. constitution that are alleged in the "Grounds" section of his petition for a writ of Habeas corpus. Except as expressly admitted herein, petitioner denies each and every allegation of the Answer and re-affirms that his confinement is in violation of the constitution.

### Standard of Review

Petitioner agrees that the petition is governed by the AEDPA. However, Petitioner contends that the state court unreasonably determined the facts, and that the facts which the state court "Findings" are contradicted by clear and convincing evidence in the record under 2254` 9` '2d' for ground one's Finding of reasonable articulate suspicion under Delaware statute 11Del C (1902) based on the 4th amendment.

The state courts were objectively unreasonable in their fact finding on an intrinsic level. Taylor v. Maddox 366F3d992 9th cir 2004); Compell v. Vaughn 209 F 3d 280, 286 `3rd cir 2000 facts implicit and explicit. The same unreasonable determination of facts by state courts was performed in petitioners Ground Two Miranda and Ground Three sufficiently of evidence claims, the voluntaries of confession is not an issue of fact presumed correct under habeas proceeding, but altinatr issue of voluntaries is a legal question regarding federal determination;

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### **Petitioners Traverse**

<u>Miller v. Fenton</u> 474va107, 112 1989 citing <u>Lego v. Twomey</u> 404 vs. 477 (972) and <u>Mincoy v. Arizona</u> 437 vs. 385, 398 (1978) to be given plenary review, Rogers v. Richmond 365 vs. 534 (1961)

In the sufficiency of evidence, the proper review standard is that the court views evidence most favorable to the verdict; meaning that any contradictory or impeachment evidence will not be considered. **Jackson v. Virgie** 443 vs. 317 (1979). Factual innocence is actual innocence, where no factual basis to support offence, **Accord v. Garth** 188 F 3d 99, 107 `3`cir (1999). As discussed, we look to non-supreme court cases not because the state court was obliged to rely on them, <u>but as</u> evidence of what court would view as reasonable interpretation of Supreme Court law..... Our canvass of decisions of our own and sister courts reinforces our view that a state court order..... was or was not an objectively unreasonable application of Supreme Court case law. **Fischetti v. Johnson**, 384 F3d 140, 152 A,S 3rd cir (2004).

### **Exhaustion**

The state agrees that petitioner has exhausted all the claims presented in his petition for habeas corpus in the Answer.

### Procedural Issues

The petition is timely under AEDPA and there have been no state procedure defaults. Petitioner denies that ground one's claim that police lacked reasonable articulated suspicion to stop him is not cognizable in Federal habeas, because the state provided him with ineffective assistance of counsel, and this deficient counsel failed to perform as on the scene investigation of pertinent facts and failed perform adequate legal research of the law in this area of the law. One point, for example is that, counsel permitted the state trial court Finding that an "anonymous tipster" is given a title a concerned citizen and allowed a suppression order to stand without a direct appeal to the State Supreme Court that has overturned these nonreplicable and unidentified phone call tipsters unless the police officers perform their own independent observation and investigation into a suspects activities.

Petitioner denies he was provided with a full opportunity to litigate this ground given the state courts unreasonable determination of facts and conclusions of law which are contrary to and consist of an unreasonable application of clearly established US Supreme Court law and he was provided with deficient trial and appellant counsel who did not have an understanding of either the pertinent facts of this case, nor knowledge in the law applicable le to these facts. Restrictions on Federal habeas review of state fourth amendment claims do not extend to petitioner who also relies on an ineffective assistance of counsel claim. **Kimmelman v.**Morrison 477 us 365 (1986) counsels failure to litigate a state prisoners fourth amendment claim competently.

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### **Petitioner Traverse**

### **Incorporation by Reference**

<u>Please Fully Incorporate:</u> The attached points and <u>authorities to petitioners traverse to answer;</u> all supporting exhibits and points and authorities previously filed with this action.

### Prayer for Relief

Wherefore, for the reason set forth herein and in the documents incorporated by reference, petitioner respectfully request that the court:

- 1, grants the writ of habeas corpus, reverse petitioners conviction and order a new trial.
- 2. Appoint counsel for petitioner; and
- 3. grant all other appropriate relief relevant of the ground rises in this petition.

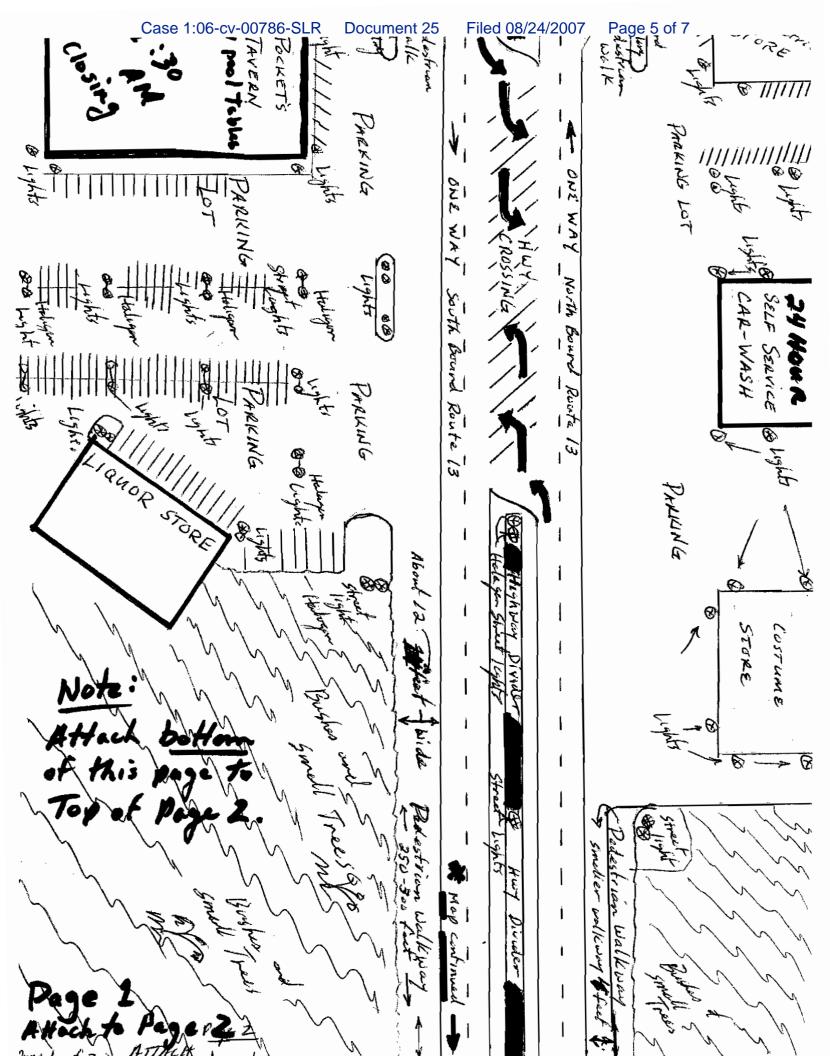
Respectfully submitted

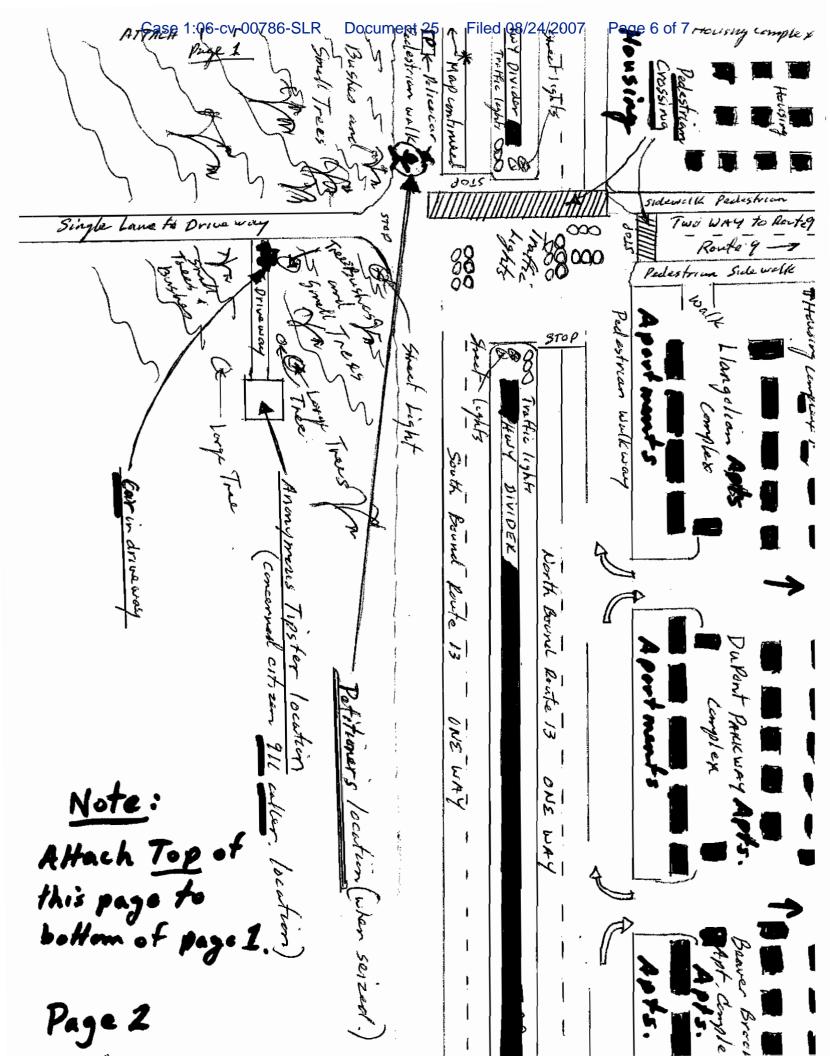
Lynn Harris **Delaware Correctional Center** 1181 Paddock Road Smyrna, DE 19977

Dated: 8 23 07

# TWO PAGE DIAGRAM OF SECTION OF ROUTE 13

Exhibit A





# **Certificate of Service**

I, Lynn HARRIS	, hereby certify that I have served a true
and correct cop(ies) of the attached:	Petitionars Traverse To Answer
	ther, ties. Traverse upon the following
parties/person (s):	
TO: James T. Wakley - D Office of the Afterney Gener	7AG TO:
Office of the Afterney Gener.	<u> </u>
820 N. French Street	
Wilmington, DE 19801	
TO:	TO:
	ENVELOPE and depositing same in the United Center, 1181 Paddock Road, Smyrna, DE
On this day of	, 200 <b>7</b>
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